AGAIN we come before you and solicit your trade, so liberally extended to us the past. We are better prepared than ever to sell you, and are still HEADQUAR-ERS for Pure and Reliable Brugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and arnishes, Patent Medicines. Etc., Etc., and in fact anything in our line.

The most important branch of the Drug Business is conceded by all to be the PRESCRIPTION DEPART-MENT, and we desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we make a specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions, and guarantee all'ingredients used by us to be absolutely PURE and FRESH. There is probably nothing about which mankind are so deservedly particular as the Medicines which sickness compels them to take, and the great desideratum is to feel assured that the Apothecary fully understands the preparation of the Physician's prescription. We guarantee accuracy and purity, at prices as low as quality of same

We make purchases from first hands, select Goods with special reference to wants of customers, and make them at such prices as will ensure their ready sale. All we k of our friends is that they call and look over our Stock. It will be the constant aim our House to please, and we shall spare no effort to do so.

> We take the lead in Toilet Articles. You will find our Stock complete, and also find that a dollar wil' go further with us in buying such articles than you have ever before experienced. We invite your attention to a few of our Proprietary remedies, which we recommend to be reliable Medicines and worthy of a trial.

Wilhites' Soothing Syrup or Baby's Friend is an invaluable remedy children when teething, regulating the bowels and relieving pain. It relieves the tle sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and e little cherub awakez as "bright as a button." It is pleasant to take, soothes the ild, relieves wind, and is the best known remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from

> Wilhite's Cough Syrup-Cough, Cough, Cough. A cold neglected, a cough left to cure itself oftentimes leads to complications latal in their results. A prompt visit to our Store at the inception of the trouble, the use of Wilhite's Cough Syrup, which we can confidently recommend as a good remedy, will relieve much suf-

Many children suffer from day to day-fretful, cross and peevish-and the cause of eir suffering is not suspected. A pallid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appe-e or great voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, great thirst, gradual emaciation, irritable mper, reduces of nostrile, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicang the presen of Worms. It any of these symptoms are noticed or Worms are susted, procure a bottle of Withite's Worm Syrup or Vermifuge, which sts but 25 cents, and give it according to directions. It any Worms are present they ill soon be expelled, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your darling restored health sgain. If there are no Worms present the Syrup will do no harm, but will ove the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition. This Syrup cons no Calomel, and no Castor Oil or purgative medicine is required with it It should in every family. Try it. The largest bottle of Worm Medicine in the market for 25c.

> Wilhite's Eye Water is a sure cure for inflamed or Weak Eyes, or any ordinary form (where no mechanical or cor stitutional trouble exists) of Sore Eyes. It has been used with great success for a number of years, and amount paid for it will be refunded if it fails to cure any common form of Sore Eyes after directions have been carefully followed. If it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Price 25c per bottle.

DR. J MINSTONE'S SAPONACEOUS ODONTINE is the best preparation in e market for thoroughly cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth, hardening gums and imparting a delicious odor to the breath. Nothing injurious. A safe and

"Go Tell all the People for Miles Around!"

OHN M. HUBBARD & BRO

MORE JEWELRY. MORE WATCHES, MORE SILVERWARE,

MORE CLOCKS, &C.,
AT PRICES MORE TO YOUR NOTION.
THAN EVER BEFORE.

EVERYTHING in the shape of a Watch, Clock or Jewelry thoroughly repaired.

Feb 5, 1835

30

FERTILIZERS FOR 1885.

he Attention of the Farmers of Anderson County is respectfully called to our

OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF IIGH GRADE GUANO AND ACID

ich are so well and favorably known throughout the County, and which we are now spared to offer them in any quantity, for Cash or Cotton. We have always you low prices, and are prepared to do so again. Call and

We are in a position to off rinducements to CASH BUYERS of

ORN, FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES. we are receiving large quantities of these Goods direct from the points of production

We are Agents for the Celebrated WHITE HICKORY WAGONS-guaranteed the

Mishawaba Sulky and Ordinary Turning Plows,
Daniel Pratt Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Count's Home-made, 7-Fingered Grain Cradle—the
Best Cradle ever offered on this or any other market.
The Champion Mowers, Respers and Binders, with
The latest improvements, making them
The must desirable Harvesting Machines
In the World.

Our Stock of General Merchandise is complete in all Departments, and we re-tuily solicit a call from any desiring to buy Goods, as our facilities enable us to the best Goods at the most reasonable prices.

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

Anderson, B. C., Feb. 12, 1385

W. A. CHAPMAN IS NOW OFFERING

CODS AT AND BELOW COST! So as to close out his entire stock of Winter Goods

before 1st February, 1885. JUST THINK OF IT!

OLOAKS from \$1 00 to \$10 00.

SHAWLS from \$5 to \$5 00.

BLANKETS from \$1.00 per pair up to \$5.00.

BLANKETS from \$1.00 per yard up to \$5.00.

SHEETINGS at 50 per yard.

HED TICKINGS from 80 per yard to 25a.

JEANS cheaper than ever.

DRESS GOODS from 100 per yard up.

DRESS GOODS from 100 per yard up.

SHOES from \$00 per yard up to \$1.15. Best PRINTS & per yard.

BHOES from \$1.00 per pair up to \$1.00.

And as I have unly a few Trunks, Values and Hats on hand I am determined to a them out regardless of cost.

Before buying I sak everybody to examine my stock.

W. A. CHAPMAN.

CLEVELARD'S CABINET. The Distinguished Men who Will Advise

Senator for sixteen years. He succeeded his father. He is the third in direct line in his family in the Senate. He will be 57 years of age the 29th of October. He does not look a day over 50. He is very tall, with a good, well-filled-out figure, although he is by no means stout. He has the fresh color of a man who lives plainly and simply, and the alert look of a young man of 25. His face is inclined to be long, while his features are angular.

Mr. Manning in bringing the Cleveland wenture to a successful issue. His greatest political performance, however, was the organization of the County Democracy in Yew York City. The work was his entirely in the inception and very largely so in the achievement.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Missistippi, who has been selected by President Cleveland as the Secretary of the to be long, while his features are angular. His forehead is broad and high and projects well over a pair of keen blue eyes. His nose is a large Roman. His face is smooth-shaven, leaving bare his pointed chin and squarely-lined jaws. He has very even white teeth, which might well be the envy of a man 30 years younger than he. He always dresses with great neatness, and is as careful in the selection of his gloves and boots as the most not an interesting public speaker, on ache is always listened to with the greatest respect. His chief prominence in public life has been through the study and demonstration of financial topics. Although he is a member of the Senate judiciary committee he has member of the Senate judiciary committee, he has made more member, and, when the Democrats were in control, as the chairman of the finance committee. He is an uncompromising man, who would yield no principle

where there was any sacrifice required of his ideas of personal honor. He is one of the highest minded men in public life. He has a moderate fortune of \$150. 000 to \$200,000. This is the result of the natural increase of the inheritance daughters and three sons, who are grown.
Mr. Bayard was born at Wilmington,
Delaware. He received his education at the Flushing school. He had no colle-giate education. He was admitted to the Bar in 1851. The only office that he ever held before he was elected to the Attorney of Delaware, which office he held in 1853 and 1854. He was ranked as one of the best lawyers of Delaware. He has great dignity and conservatism, and will make a very satisfactory Secre-

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The Hon. Daniel Manning, who has been chosen by President Cleveland as Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch extraction. He was a poor boy, and his early opportunities for schooling were very limited. At 11 years of age he went to work as an office boy at the The Hon. Daniel Manning, who has he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterwards merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed the southern States secured their been connected. The Argus and was cleat the southern State Government and Hayes was countries to work and the Argus and was cleat the southern State Government and Hayes was countries. sole charge of the Argus, and was elect ed President of the company, which position he yet holds, though he has done little or no writing for some time. He was a member of the Democratic State Convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and people. He canvassed the State on that was a delegate to the St. Louis Convenissue and secured finally the endorsement tion of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for President. He has been a member for President. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee since 1870. He was its Secretary in 1879 and 1880, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he now fills. He was warm-which place he now fills. He was warm-below the place he now fills. He was warm-below to the place he now fills and thickly covered with grayish brown bair which falls in straight parallels when each side of his face into a July, and it is generally conceded that he showed great skill in the Convention as the head of the New York delegation. Mr. Manning has been active and suc-cessful outside of journalism and politics. He has long been a Director of the Albany and Susquehanna Railway Company, and was, until a few days ago, President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, of which he was first Director and then Vice President. He is also Park Commissioner of Albany and is a Director of the Albany Electric Light

Company.

Mr. Manning will bring at once high political ability to the station. While not wanting in financial ability of the kind usually expected in the station, his habits and pursuits in life have not been specially in that line. But his training has been of the kind to enable him to mow where and how to find what he wants, if he cannot readily supply it. An experienced editor, a successful bankcale should be a good Cabinet officer.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR. The Hon. William Crowninshield Endicott, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of war, was born in Salem in 1827, and in the son of William Putman Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a Representa-Crowninshield, who was a Representative to Congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. He studied at the Harvard Law School, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. di Biudera, with

figure in the Democratic Convention justice by President Cleveland, is a na-which met at Charleston in 1860, and is tive of Tennessee, although he has lived longer than any of the other Democratic Senators, and when he was called to the Cabinet by President Cleveland was serving his third term, and had been a serving his third te

The Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, who has been selected by President Cleveland as the Secretary of the Interior, is one of the most abl statesmen in America. He was born in Putnam County, Georgia. September 15, 1825, and graduated at Emory College in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., under the Hon. A. D. Chappell, and in 1847. 1847 was admitted to the Bar. A few years later he moved to Mississippi, and was elected Adjunct Professor of mathematics in the University of the State. In 1850 he returned to Covington, Ga., In 1850 he returned to Covington, Ga., and in 1853 was elected to the Legisla-ture. In 1854 he moved to his planta-tion in Lafayette County, Miss., and was elected to the Forty fifth and Forty sixth Congresses of the United States, resigning in 1860 to take a seat in the Secession Convention of his State. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as lieutenant colonel of the 19th Mississippi Regi-ment, and was soon promoted to the col-onelcy. In 1863 President Davis entrust-ed him with an important diplomatic mission to Russia, and some time after his return be was elected professor of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi, and after-wards transferred to the profe-sorship of law. He was subsequently elected to the Forty third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and on Murch 5, 1868, but took his contraction. and on March 5, 1868, he took his seat in left him by his father. He has two daughters and three sons who are grown meeting of the Mississippi Legislature Mr. Lamar was re-elected to the United

States Senate without opposition.

Mr. Lamar is one of the most influenlated to the family of Howell Cobb and other equally noted Southern families, Senate in 1869 was the office of District Lamar has the reputation of being very is not considered a good politician. He has more breadth of view than any of bis associates. He has always led public opinion in his State. His eulogy of Charles Sumner gave him instantly a national reputation. It did more perhaps to restore harmony between the issue and secured finally the endorsement of his people. Mr. Lamar is a widower. his neck. His forehead is high and His eyes are brown and deeply set. His nose is straight. The lower part of his face is hidden by a sweeping long mustache and heavy chin whiskers. His complexion is very sallow. He has the contemplative air of a student, and

is fond of solitude and reflection. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Hon. William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who has been placed in President Cleveland's Cabinet, is descended from an old English family whose lineage can be traced back to the time of King Henry III. He was born in Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. He removed to Wisconsin with his father's family in 1851 and has ever since been a resident. Wisconsin with his father's family in 1851 and has ever since been a resident of that State. He was graduated from the Wisconsin State University in 1858, at the age of 18. Two years later he won his degree of LL. B. at the Albany Law School, and was admitted the same year to practice in the Supreme Courts of New York and Wisconsin, and began the active practice of his profession at Madison, Wis. He entered the 23d regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in 1862 and fought with galantry for one year, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Returning home he resumed the practice of law and achieved successional distribution at the Part of the 23d distribution of the Part of the 23d distribution at th cess and distinction at the Bar. The 3d of January, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna Matilda, daughter of Dr. William H. cox, of the Village of Oregon, Wis., and now has a family of three children. Mrs. Vilas is a lady of charm-

Harrad Law School, and read law in the office of the lank Analisat J. 1550 and a few years later formed a partner ship with the last J. W. Ferry and continued with him nutil his appointment. He is one of the Professor of two in the partner ship with the last J. W. Ferry and continued with him nutil his appointment. He is one of the Professor of two in the partner ship with the last J. W. Ferry and continued with him nutil his appointment. He is one of the Professor of two in the partner ship with the last J. W. Ferry and continued with him nutil his appointment. He is one of the Professor of two in the partner ship with the last J. W. Ferry and continued with him nutil his appointment. He is one of the Professor of two in the partner ship with the partner ship ing disposition and most engaging manthe office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord.
He was admitted to the Bar about 1850 and a few years later formed a partner ship with the late J. W. Perry and continued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the Supreme Bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the Continent. He was a member of the Salem common council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he three leading attorners appointed to

which met at Charleston in 1860, and is tive of Tennessee, although he has lived one of the ablest and most influential all of his life, with the exception of the The Secretary of State.

The Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware, is one of the best and most in the United States. He has been in continuous service in the Senate longer than any of the other Democratic Senators, and when he was called to the Cabinet by President Cleveland was evening his third term, and had have enator for sixteen will be an in the Was and had been and he was a sixteen of the was a large head. His is a solomal solution of the senator for sixteen will be complexion and had have enator for sixteen will be complex in 1840, graduated at the was been at Yale College in 1853, at Harvard Law School in 1864, and then went to New York, where he was at once admitted to the Bar. He married a sister of Oliver W. Payne, the Ohio millionaire, and is wonderfully clever at organizing and promoting measures for definite objects. This quality was shown in the Chicago complexion is awarthy and deal to the School in 1864, and then went to New York, where he was at once admitted to the Bar. He married a sister of Oliver will described by a friend as a very good man from a very bad State. He is 53 years old. He looks his age, although his thick, dark-brown hair has hardly yet begun to show any signs of gray. He is a sulficent to the soft slouch hat of Arkan is wariably dresses in black, and to this day admit a sulficent of the soft slouch hat of Arkan is a solomal from a very bad State. He is 53 years old. He looks his age, although his thick, dark-brown hair has hardly yet begun to show any signs of gray. He is tall, deep chested, broad-shouldered, in variably dresses in black, and to this day admit a sulficent of the soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft yet to be soft slouch hat of Arkan is not yet to be soft yet to be soft yet to be soft yet to be so set under heavily shaded eyebrows. His nose is strong, straight, and nearly Grecian in its line. His mouth is large and thin-lined. He has a very deep, rich voice. He has been considered one of the heat apparent in the Country of the the best speakers in the Senate. In private life he is fond of joking and de lights in chaffing his associates. But he never introduces any pleasantry into his public speeches. He thinks that such lightening of the burden of argument has a tendency to detract from its dignity rown of his head to the soles of his feet.
The study of the law with him is a passion. He can probably repeat more authorities by the page, and paragraphs from his memory alone than any lawyer who practices before the Supreme Court. mittee, and on account of his legal acquirements is almost an intimate friend of Senator Edmunds of Vermont, although the two have nothing in common upon the ground of politics. Judge David Davis, of Illinois, when he was on the Supreme Bench said that Garland's briefs ranked as high as those of any lawyer who practiced before that Court

reach a place upon the Supreme Bench. He cares nothing about politics, and is more of a judge than a partisan. He is a widower, with a number of children. He has no fortune. He lives in a very simple, democratic way, and will make simple, democratic way, and will make no attempt at appearing in the role of a society individual in the Cabinet. Gar land is a very dignified man, with great self-possession, and would appear well in any society. He has received a classical education. He was educated first at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's College in Kentucky. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1853 in 4Vashington, Arkansas. In 1856 he vent to Little Rock. Five years afterwards he entered politics for years afterwards he entered politics for the first time. His predilections and early associations made him a Whig in politics. The natural bent of his mind to Federal encroachments. To his wise course and sage advice the overthrow of carpet bag rule in Arkansas in 1874 is very largely due. Upon assuming the duties of Governor of Arkansas he found the treasury bankrupt and the credit of the State sunk so low that its scrip sold for 20 cents on the dollar. In less than one year after he became Governor all differences were composed and the credit of the State had improved till its scrip was worth 65 cents on the dollar. He had the confidence of the whole people, black as well as white, and was elected United States Senator without opposition. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate. He was refused admission there because the State was not then regularly admitted back in the Union. He made a national reputation for him-He was elected to the United States Senste in 1876, succeeding Powell Clayton. He was re elected in 1883. From his great popularity in his own State it is certain that he could remain in the Senste the rest of his life, if he should so choose

Considerable Deliberation.

A drummer struck up an acquaintance with a Boston girl on a train that was snow bound during the recent blockade. The ear was cold and the young lady sat with her hands in her muff. With that gentle and persistent delicacy in such matters for which the male sex, and drummers in verticular accounts. drummers in particular, are noted, he managed to get one of his hands into the muff along with hers. "Sir!" she said, stiffly, "what do you mean by such conduct? I am inexpressibly shocked, sir. I am from Bosting, and I would have you know that such familiarty is resented.

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

The Sage Smoking the Pipe of Peace.

I love to meet a nabor and hear him say "how's craps?" I continue to like farmin. I like it better and better, except that the wheat is somewhat doubtful about making a crap. A little long bug with a tail at both ends has got in the joints and sucked the sap out, and it's fallin down in patches. Looks like there is always sumthin preyin on sumthin, and nuthin is safe from diraster in this subloonary world." Flies and bugs and rust prey on the green where a subloonary world. "Flies and bugs and rust prey on the green where mines have eat it up when it's cut and put away. Rats eat the corn—moles eat the gubbers—hawks eat it he chickens—the minks killed three of our ducks in one night—cholera kills the hogs—and the other The Sage Smoking the Pipe of Peace. night one of my nabor's mules cum along with the blind staggers and fell upon a pair of seven steps right into my front gate and died without kickin. Then there is briars and nettles and tread safts and smartsweed and pison and Spanish need les and cuckle burrs and dog fennel and snakes, that's always in the way on a snakes. snakes, that's always in the way on a farm and must be looked after keerfully, especially snakes, which are my eternial borror, and I shall always believe are out upon the green fields of wheat and out upon the green fields of wheat and

up to the present time.

I wonder if Harris ever anw a pack saddle. Well, its as putty as a rainbow, just like most all of the devil's contrivances, and when you crowd one of em on a fodderblade you'd think that forty yaller dirty and wet an over, and the penitent and subdued expression when the devil's race horse which plies around about this time and, Uncle Isam says, chaws terbakker like a gentleman, and if he spit in your eyes you'd go blind in a clothes? Put these on right clean this morning, and not another clean rag in hand though the streets at noon. I saw the same thing again later in July, saw the same thing again later in July. the devil's souff box, which explodes when you mash it, and one cance of the stuff inside will kill a sound mule-before he can lay down. Then there's some flowers that he wears in his button hole cailed the devil's shoestring and the devil

ers have to take the bad with the good,

and there is more good than bad with me

I like farmin. Its an honest, quiet life, and it does me so much good to work and get all over in a swet of perspiration. I enjoy my umble food and my repose, and get up every mornin renewed and rejuvenated like an eagle in his flight, or words to that effect. I know I shall like it more and more, for we have already passed over the Ruby. we have already passed over the Ruby the first time. His predilections and early associations made him a Whig in politics. The natural bent of his mind no his legal training makes him conservative. He was determinedly opposed to the Radical politicians who finally drove the Southern States into accession. He was a Bell and Everett elector, and with Col. John R. Fellows, now of New York, made a forlorn but gallant fight for "the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," So long as there was any hope of a peaceable solution of the sectional differences he resisted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he resisted in the State Convention to the sectional differences he resisted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the Adoption of the sectional differences he realsted in the State Convention the con, and are beginnin to reap the rewards of industry. Spring chickens have got ripe, and the hens keep bloomin on. Over 200 now respond to my old 'oman's shot, or a bow and arrow, nor a cureach fight in the backyard, nor sick a dog on an author dog. nor let off a big Injun land is one of the many islands of the whoop, without some neighbor making a Atlautic occan. This, however, is so indefinite, that the question, "Where is fuss about it. And then, again, there is indefinite, that the question, "Where is it?" is promptly asked. To this it is missionary meeting most every night, and it look like the children were just obleeged to go or the world would come southern part being north of the equator, to an end. It was money, money, money about fifty one and one half degrees, and the ime, but now there isn't a store the northern part being a fraction more all the time, but now there isn't a store the porthern part being a fraction more or a milliner shop within five miles of than fity five degrees north of the same

us, and we do our own work, and have great circle.

learned what it costs to make a bushel of It will be seen that Ireland is farther we are not on the lookout for company us, and are thankful.

It's a wonder to me that everybody

don't go to farming. Lawyers and docthe stars, and the flies on the ceiling, and the peas in the dish, and the flowers on the papering; the jeweler sits by his Europe and America, of the window all the year round, working on tude, be said to be very mild. window all the year round, working en little wheels, and the mechanic strikes the same kind of a lick evey day. These of Ireland which is very noticeable. It people do not belong to themselves; they are all penned up like convicts in whole year the winds blow from the Ata chaingang; they can't take a day nor an hour for recreation, for they are the servants of their employers. There is no profession that gives a man such freedom, such latitude, and such a variety of water all over the island. To this is

and I saw the straight track of a big

cholera kills the hogs—and the other night one of my nabor's nucles cum along and President and fall of empires and parties

a little higher grade of happiness to look out upon the green fields of wheat and the leafing trees and the blue mountains in the distance and hear the dove cooling to her mate, and the whippoorwill sing a welcome to the night, and hunt flowers and bubby blossoms with the children, and make whitles for less and hear less are detailed any and all times of the very survey of the sum kin to the devil himself. I can't tolerate such long insects. But we farm. and make whistles for 'em and hear 'em served at any and all times of the year. Blogs are slaughtered at all times of the year, and paddle in the branch and get dirty and wet all over, and watch their penitent and subdued expression when they were an Mrs. At a looks at large the least size of restriction will hang in the sun for more than a day without the least size of retrefer. clothes? Put these on right clean this minutes before hine, outcomed not another clean rag in the house! Go get me a switch, right straight, go! I will not stand it!" But she will stand it, and they know it—especially if I remark, "Yes, they ought there to do their fatal work and the buz-

to be whipped." That saves 'em, and by zards would be at the butcher pen before the time the switch comes the tempest is the hair was removed from the carcases. the time the switch comes the tempest is over, and some dry clothes are found, and if there is any cake in the house they get it. Blessed mother! fortunate children! What would they do without her? Why her very scudding is music in their tender ears. I'm thankful that there are some things that corner in the domestic circle that Wall street cannot by the house of thousands, I almost said millions, in Ireland. The same is

BILL ABP. OBSERVATIONS ON IRELAND.

corn and a barrel of flour, and by the time Mrs. Arp has pursed and raised a United States, except Alaska. Dublin, lot of chickens and turkeys she thinks so much of 'em she don't want us to kill on the eastern coast about midway be 'em, and they are a heap better and fat- tween the northern and southern extrem- and may be heard uttering a strange ter than any we used to buy. We've got a great big fireplace in the family room, and can boil the coffee, or heat a kettle of water on the hearth if we want to, for we are not on the lookout for com, any all the time like we used to be. We'legot tices of the island, is as far north as craking note like no other sound that town the distance is put down in round seems, from the sound, to be near by, it is very difficult to get a sight of it. In the time like we used to be. We of Iraland is fully filter bounded. all the time like we used to be. We of Ireland is fully fixteen hundred miles don't cook half as much as we used to, larther north that the city of Charleston, of Ireland is fully fifteen hundred miles nor waste a whole parsel every day on the darkey, and we eat what is set before us, and are thankful.

South Carolina: From its great distance the laference might be hastily drawn that Ireland, in Winter, is an extremely cold country. Such a conclusion would be egregiously erroneous. The ther mometer (Fabrenheit) rarely rises above checkers, and talk politics and wait for seventy or falls below fitteen degrees. Such being the facts with ply and count until they get to counting degrees. Such being the facts with respect to the climate of Ireland, it may, when compared with other countries in

western clouds they gonly distill their such latitude, and such a variety of employment as farming.

While I was ruminating this morning, a boy come along and said the dogs had treed something down in the bottom.

So me and my boys shouldered the guns life and as it sometimes rains in our such Market was the such that the

ing. I was a runnin inyun sets heavy, difficult to dry clothes in Ireland, cape, and one mornin went out to peruse 'em cially it they are made of a fabric which

This damp, chilly atmosphere of Ireland contributes largely to the comfort of its inhabiton, as well as to the fertility of its soil. While the dampness of the atmosphere retards the drying of wet clothes and adds to the horrors of washday, it also gives durability to clothes. I saw linen sheets, which, I was credibly informed, had been in constant use for more than fifty years. They were manufactured by hand and bleached on a green, and not by chemicals. It may be added that these sheets showed no signs of age, and with the same care bestowed of age, and with the same care bestowed upon them in the future that they have

served at any and all times of the year. Hogs are slaughtered at all times of the

said millions, in Ireland. The same is true of both England and Scotland, but I think they are more plentiful in Ireland than in either of the other places.

Connected with nearly all the landlord context there are large.

énjoy a glorious time in crow shooting, were these rookeries as near any of our towns. It was evident of the crows, not only on Lord Waveny's castle grounds, but in all parts of Ireland, that they never, or at least very rarely, are shot at.

There are two other birds in Ireland that deserve to be noticed. So far as I

know they are not found in America, at least not in the Southern States. But I make no pretension to any great knowledge of ornithology. The two birds to which I refer are the cuckoo and corncrake. About the latter there is, so far as I know, nothing remarkable except that it frequents corn fields (oat fields) somewhat our partridge. The cuckoo is a real wonder, in size and general appearance especially. When it is on the wing it resembles a small hawk. It is not, however, a bird of prey. Its principal food is the caterpillar. So far, the cuckoo

may be regarded as beneficial.

The cuckoo, like our whip poor will, is

a bird of passage. It spends from about the middle of July to the first of April

in Africa and the remainder of the year in insular and continental Europe. The males come first in Spring, and in a few days after their arrival the females come. Only the males sing or give utterance to the sound from which the name of the bird is derived. Soon after its arrival it ceases to sing entirely, but again for a short time prior to its departure it begins to sing again, but in a hoarser voice and at the same time doubling the first sylla-ble, thus cuck cuckoo. This seems to be the signal for its departure. The cuckoo does some very strange things. The female, it is said, lays only one egg, and this always in the nest of some other bird. It is claimed that the egg is, in culor, always like the egg of the bird in whose next it is laid. The cuckoo other if not always discretizations. in whose next it is laid. The cuckoo often, if not always, deposits its egg in a nest so small that it can not sit upon the nest as other birds do when laying. Such being the case it lays its egg on the ground and then taking it up in its bill deposits it in the nest of some other bird. Having laid the egg and deposited it in the nest of some other bird the such a set of some other bird the sucker bere of some other bird.